

CHAPTER 1. How, When and Where

Let's recall

1. State whether True or false:

(a) False (b) False (c) True.

Let's Discuss.

2. Ans: James Mill divided Indian history into three periods - Hindu, the Muslim and the British. But this periodisation of Indian history has certain problems like.

→ Although Hinduism is the religion of most of the Indians but Muslims had been living in India from much earlier than beginning of the Islamic rule in India.

→ James Mill divided history on the basis of religion of the rulers of the times. However, a variety of faiths existed simultaneously in these periods.

→ Mill thought his periodization suggested that British rule could civilize India. He thought that British should conquer all the territories in India to ensure the enlightenment as if India was not capable of progress without British coordination.

3) Ans. Official records of The British administration serve as important source of history of this period. The British rulers believed that every instructions, Plan, Policy, decisions, agreement, investigation should be clearly written up. This was necessary for proper study and debate about an issue. Hence, they carefully preserved all official records and created several archives for the purpose.

4) Ans) A police report may give a version which was suited to the rulers of that time. A newspaper may project a different story. Projection in newspaper depends on the leaning of the newspaper towards a particular ~~group~~ powerful group in the contemporary world.

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CHAPTER 2. From Trade To Territory. Let's recall.

1. Match the following.

Diwani → Right To collect land revenues.

"Tiger of Mysore" → Tipu Sultan

Faujdar adalat → Criminal court

Rani Channamma → Led an anti-British movement in
Kittor.

Sipahi → Sepoy.

2. Fill in the blanks:

a. Plassey

b. Mysore

c. Lapse

d. South-western

3. State whether True or false.

a. False

b. False

c. True

d. False

Let's discuss.

4. Ans: Indian cotton and silk was in great demand in Europe. Indian spices were also in great demand. Goods could be bought at cheaper rates from India and could be sold at higher rates in Europe. This project attracted the European trading companies to India.

5. Ans. The Bengal nawabs wanted Tributes from the Company in lieu of granting The right To Trade. The Company was forbidden from minting its own coins and from expanding fortifications. The company wanted To expand its settlement and wanted Special privileges.

6. Ans: This was a major breakthrough for The company because Diwani allowed To use The vast revenue resources of Bengal. The company could use The revenue To finance its Trade and other expenses. It could also use The revenue To strengthen its military power.

7. Ans: The "Subsidiary Alliance" system was started by Lord Wellesley in 1790 A.D. According To This alliance, Indian rulers were not allowed To have their independent armed forces. The Company army was To protect The Indian State but the ruler had To pay for The "Subsidiary Forces". If an Indian ruler failed To make The payment, then part of his Territory was Taken away as penalty.

8. Ans Administration of The Company was different from that of Indian rulers in the following ways:

- (i) Whole of The British empire was divided into three presidencies - Bengal, Madras & Bombay.

(4)

Each of these was ruled by a Governor and the top most authority of administration was the Governor-General.

- (ii) New System of Justice was introduced in 1772 A.D. Every district was to have two courts - civil and criminal court.
- (iii) Under the Regulating Act of 1773 A.D. a Supreme Court was established.
- (iv) A District was under the supervision of Collector whose main job was to collect revenue, taxes and to maintain law and order in his district with the help of Judges.

9. Ans. In early 19th century, the British introduced a uniform military culture. Soldiers were given training in European methods of warfare. Drill and discipline were also introduced to regulate their lives. In 18th century, the East India Company recruited peasants into their army. This was known as the Sepoy army.

CHAPTER 3. Ruling the countryside.

Let's recall

1. Match the following

ryot → Peasant

mahal → Village

nij → Cultivation on planter's own land

ryoti → Cultivation on ryot's land.

2. Fill in the blanks

(a) Indigo (b) Industrialisation (c) Synthetic dyes

(d) Indigo planters.

Let's Discuss.

1. Ans: The Permanent Settlement System was a land revenue system introduced in 1793 by East India Company. The main features of the Permanent Settlement are:

- The amount paid by the Zamindars to the Company was fixed permanently.
- The Rajas were made the Zamindars.
- Zamindars lost their right over the lands whenever they fail to make payments to the Company.

2. Ans) Difference between Mahalwari System and Permanent Settlement are as under:

Mahalwari System

Permanent System

Holt Mackenzie devised it and came into effect

(6)

In 1822

2. The epicentre of this system was a village

3. The estimated revenue of each plot within a village was added up to calculate the revenue that each village (mahal) had to pay

4. The revenue was to be revised periodically.

5. The charge to collect the revenue was on the village headmen.

Permanent settlement was brought by Lord Cornwallis in 1793

There was no such epicentre.

The revenue was fixed that each zaminder had to pay to the company.

Revenue was fixed.

The charge to collect the revenue was on the village zamindars (rajas) / Taluqdars.

3) Ans: a. Revenue officials fixed very high revenue demands because they wanted to increase the company's income from land.

b. Peasants were unable to pay the debt which culminated into villages getting deserted.

4) Ans: The ryots were reluctant to grow indigo for the below given reasons:-

(i) They were paid very low-prices for it.

(ii) The ryots never saw any profit accruing from the indigo plantation.

(7)

(iii) Ryots were asked to grow indigo on the fertile parts of their land by the planters which they were apprehensive about.

(5) As the collapse of indigo production in Bengal was caused by the following circumstances:

- Ryots denied producing the indigo anymore.
- Protest started taking place by the peasants / ryots supported by the Zamindars.
- Following the protests, the Indigo Commission was constituted by the Government which accepted the faults of the planters and asked the planters to stop the cultivation.
- Planters eventually moved out of the city.

LESSON NO 04.

Tribals, Dikus and the Vision of a Golden Age.

Let's recall.

- (a) Uncivilized (b) broadcasting or scattering
(c) Land (d) Tea plantations, coal mines
- (2) (a) False (b) True (c) True (d) False.

Let's discuss

3 Ans: The shifting cultivators were forced to take up settled cultivation. But type of land and shortage of water meant (8)

They could not produce enough. Many of them had to move on to other areas in search of work when access to the forest was restricted.

(4) Ans. The functions and powers of the Tribal chiefs changed considerably under the British rule. They lost much of their administrative power. They were forced to follow the laws made by the British. They were expected to discipline their people on behalf of the British Government. Hence, under the colonial rule they lost the authority they had earlier enjoyed amongst their people and were unable to fulfill their traditional functions.

(5) Ans. There are a number of reasons for anger of the British Tribals against the dikus:

- (i) The Tribals practiced shifting cultivation but the British forced them to follow settled agriculture and also introduced land settlements.
- (ii) Traders and moneylenders were coming into the forest, wanting to buy forest produce at a very cheap rate, luring them to take cash loans at high interests etc.
- (iii) Under British rule the Tribal chiefs lost their authorities. They were unable to fulfill their traditional functions.
- (iv) The British evicted them from their own lands as a result they became homeless and went in search of work & livelihood.

6. Ans: Birsa talked about a golden age, an age of truth in which, the Tribal sirdars of a golden age. This was an age when the Mundas had been free from the oppression of dikus (enemies). They visualized of a time when the ancestral right of the community would be restored. His golden age consisted of a reformed Tribal society in which there was no place for vices like liquor, uncleanness, witchcraft and sorcery and outside forces.

The vision of a golden age was like a dream for the Tribal people. Hence, this vision appealed to the people of the region.

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LESSON NO. 05. WHEN PEOPLE REBEL
1857 and AFTER.

LET'S RECALL.

1. Ans: After the death of her husband, Rani Laxmibai wanted her adopted son to be recognized as the heir to the kingdom.
2. Ans: In 1850, a new law allowed an Indian who had converted to Christianity to inherit property of his ancestors. This law made it easier to convert to Christianity.
3. Ans: It was rumored that the new cartridges were coated with the fat of cows and pigs. This hurt the sentiments of both the Hindus and the Muslims.
4. Ans: The last Mughal emperor spent the last years of his life in a jail in Rangoon, along with his wife. Bahadur Shah Zafar died in the Rangoon Jail in November 1857.

LET'S DISCUSS

1. Within hundred years of assuming the Diwani of Bengal, the British became the unquestioned rulers over a large part of the Indian Subcontinent. They rarely had to use force to take control over a territory. They were doing profitable

Trade which was their main objective. They also succeeded in winning the support of the local rajas and chieftains.

2 Ans: The decision by Bahadur Shah Zafar to support the rebellion had dramatically changed the entire situation. Most of the smaller rulers and chieftains had been ruling over their territories on behalf of the Mughal ruler. They hoped that if the Mughal ruler could once again assume power, they will also be able to rule their own territories once again.

③ Ans: The British tried to win back people's loyalty. Rewards were announced for loyal landholders. The loyal landlords were allowed to enjoy the traditional rights over the land. The rebels were told that if they submitted to the British, they would remain safe and their claims and rights would not be denied.

④ Ans: The British made various changes in their policies after the revolt of 1857. Some of them are as under:

- a) The British crown took the direct responsibility of governance in India
- b) All the ruling chiefs and kings were assured that their territory would never be annexed in future. They could pass on their kingdom to their adopted sons. (2)

-) A decision was taken to increase the proportion of Europeans in the army
- d) It was decided to respect the local customs and traditions.

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LESSON NO 06. WEAVERS, IRON SMELTERS AND FACTORY OWNERS:

Let's recall.

1. Ans: Silk and cotton had a large market in Europe. Different varieties of Indian textiles were sold in European markets:

- a. Chintz b. Cosses or Khasa
c. Bandanna d. Jamdani

2. Ans: Jamdani is a fine muslin on which decorative motifs are woven on the loom, typically in grey and white. Often a mixture of cotton and gold thread was used as in the cloth.

c. Ans: Any brightly coloured and printed scarf for the neck or head. Originally, the term derived from the word "bandhna" (Hindi for tying), and referred to a variety of brightly coloured cloth produced through a method of tying and dying.

4 Ans A group of men and women forming a community of iron smelters.

5- Fill in the blanks

(a) Chintz (b) waltz (c) misanthropic

Let's Discuss

6 Ans The different textiles like 'muslin', 'Chintz', 'Calico', and 'bandanna' have a history to their names.

a. Muslin - The cloth was named after the European traders who saw five types of cotton textile caused by the Arab traders in Mosul. They named all woven textiles as 'muslin' after that.

b. Chintz - The name is derived from a Hindi name called 'Chhint' which is a small piece of cloth with floral designs.

c. Calico - Portuguese came to Calicut first in search of spices. However, the cotton textile they took back from Calicut to Spain was called Calico.

d. Bandanna - The term was derived from the Hindi word 'Bandhna'. It is a scarf with points. It is made for head or neck.

7) Ans: It was because due to the fame of Indian textiles in the European markets, designs and

their prices, they were unable to compete with them. The English wool and silk producers wanted a ban on Indian textiles so that they could grow in England. Following this, the spinning jenny was also introduced in the European markets.

Q) Ans: There were several challenges for Textile Producers in India:

- a) They had to compete with English cotton industries both in England and in India.
- b) British cotton industries expanded, which led to the shortage of Indian Textile Producers.
- c) Thousands of Indian Textile Producers were out of employment because the British took over the market with their industries.

Q) Ans: There are several reasons that led to the decline of iron smelting industry in 19th century.

- a) Iron smelters could not get charcoal due to the forest laws imposed on them as it is an essential ingredient in the iron smelting process.
- b) Iron smelters were asked to pay high taxes to the forest authorities.
- c) Post-1850s, the English started importing iron from England to India. This discouraged

Indian Iron Smelters from Pursuing the same Profession.

d. In late - nineteenth century, many families destroyed dry tracts for iron smelters.

(10) Ans: The problems are given below:

a. Competition - They had to face large British industries who were already there in the market.

b. Export - It was a challenge for them to export to England due to the huge export prices.

c. Failure - English Cotton Textiles ousted Indian Textiles from its parent markets like America, Africa and Europe.

d. No Buyers - Europeans started avoiding the weavers of Bengal and did not buy from them, which made the Bengal weavers the worst hit.

(11) Ans: The following reasons led to TISCO expansion:

a. World War - I - The war demanded a huge amount of iron and steel for the production of ammunition, which was a demand that Britain had to entertain.

b. Indian markets turned to TISCO for rail

work to supply iron and steel.

c. TISCO built shells and carriage wheels for world war - I

d. By 1919, the British government started buying 90 per cent of the steel manufactured by the TISCO.



LESSON NO 07.

Civilising The "NATIVE",
Educating the nation

Let's recall

1. Match the following:

- a → ii
- b → iv
- c → i
- d → v
- e → iii

2. True or false:

- (a) True (b) True (c) False
- (d) False

Let's discuss

(3) Ans: William Jones felt the need to study Indian history, philosophy and law as this will not only help the British learn from Indian culture but it would also help Indians to rediscover their own heritage and understand the lost glories of their past. This would establish the British as guardians of Indian culture and gain total control.

(4) Ans: Both James Mill and Thomas Macaulay saw India as a uncivilised country that needed to be civilised. And for this purpose, European education was essential. They felt that knowledge of English would allow Indians to read some of the finest literature of the world, it would make them aware of the developments in western science and philosophy. Teaching of English could thus be a way of civilising people, changing their tastes, values and culture.

(5) Ans: Mahatma Gandhi wanted to teach children handicrafts because only then they would be able to know how different things were operated. This would develop their mind and their capacity to understand.

(8)

⑥ Ans: Mahatma Gandhi was dead against English education. He argued that this type of education had created a sense of inferiority in the minds of Indians. It had made them see western civilisation as superior and had destroyed the pride they had in their own culture. It casted an evil spell on them.

